



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IV. *A Proposition relating to the Combination of Transparent Lens's with Reflecting Planes.*

By J. Hadley, Esq; V. Pr. R. S. Communicated to the Royal Society, January 9, 1734.

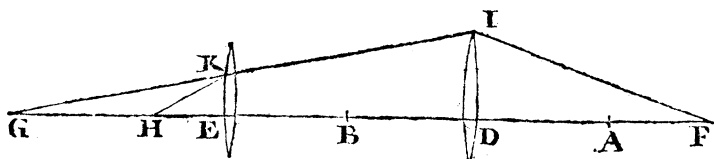
HAVING proposed the using of a Telescope with the Instrument for taking Angles, which I formerly laid before this Society, (*See N° 420.*) it gave me Occasion to consider the Effects of the combining several Kinds of Telescopes with reflecting Planes, and, among others, led me to the following Proposition.

That if two Lens's of equal focal Length be put together in the Form of a Telescope, and a Plane Speculum be placed before one of them, so that the Axis of the Telescope make any Angle with its Surface, and a Ray of Light (the Line of whose Direction lies in a Plane perpendicular to that Surface, and passing through the Axis of the Telescope) fall on it, and be reflected from it, so as to pass through the Telescope; then the Line of its last Direction, after passing the Telescope, will make an Angle with that of its first Direction, before its Incidence on the Speculum, very nearly equal to double the Angle made between the Axis of the Telescope, and the Surface of the Speculum.

LEM-

L E M M A

Let the Line FG be the common Axis of the two Lens's ID and KE , of equal focal Lengths; to which let the Lines AD , DB and BE , be each equal; and let a Ray of Light, issuing from a Point in the Axis F , fall on the Lens ID at I , and be there refracted into the Line IG , cutting the Axis in G , and meeting the Lens KE in K , where let the Ray be again refracted into the Line KH , cutting the aforelaid Axis in H : The Angles IFD and KHE are very nearly equal.

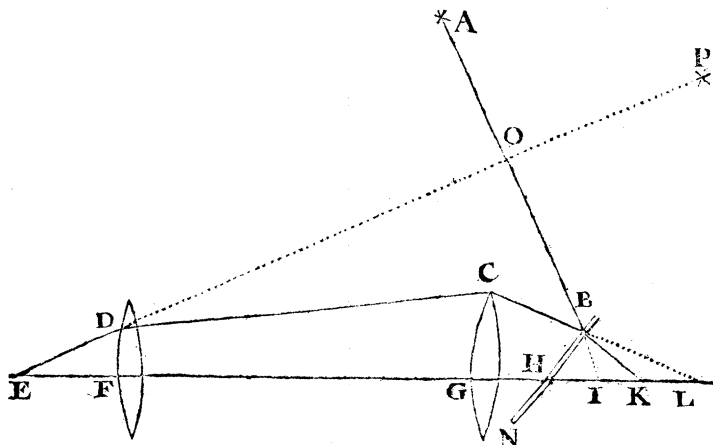


D E M O N S T R A T I O N .

It is known from *Dioptricks*, that the Lines FI , IG , KH , and FG , are all in the same Plane; and by the Construction the Lines AD , DB , and BE are equal; and by *Propos. 20* of Huygens's *Dioptricks*, the Lines FA , FD , and FG are continually proportional; and consequently FA is to AD as FD to DG , and dividing, FA is to AD as $FD - FA (= \text{to } AD)$ is to $DG - AD (= \text{to } BG)$. Therefore AD is to BG as FD to DG . By the same *Proposition*, the Lines BG , EG , and HG are also continually proportional, and $BE (= \text{to } AD)$ is to BG as EH is to EG . Hence it follows, that the Lines FD , DG , and EH , EG ,
are

are Proportionals. But as FD is to DG , so is the Tangent of the Angle IGD or KGE to the Tangent of the Angle IFD ; and as EH is to EG , so is the Tangent of the Angle KGE to the Tangent of the Angle KHE . The Tangent of the Angle KGE therefore has the same Proportion to the Tangents of each of the Angles IFD and KHE , and consequently those Angles are equal. *Q. E. D.*

N. B. In the Demonstration of the above-cited Proposition of *Huygens*, the Thickness of the Lens's are neglected, and the Distance of the Points I and K , from the Line FG , supposed very small; so that if either of those are too great, there may arise a sensible Difference between the Angles IFD and KHE .



Let DF and CG represent the two Lens's put together as before, having their common Axis in the Line EL , and BN a plane Speculum to which that Line is inclined in the Angle GHN , and let

AB

A B be a Ray of Light falling on the Speculum at B, as is before expressed, and let it be there reflected towards the Point C of the Lens C G, where it is refracted towards the Point D of the Lens D F, and there again refracted into the Line D E, cutting the Axis in E. The Angle A O P contained between this last Line D E, continued backwards, and the first Line of Incidence of the Ray A B, will be very nearly equal to double the Angle of Inclination of the Axis of the Lens's E L to the Plane of the Speculum B N; *i. e.* double the Angle G H N.

DEMONSTRATION.

Produce the Lines of Incidence and Reflection of the Ray A B and B C, 'till they meet the Axis of the two Lens's in I and L; and through the Point B draw B K perpendicular to the Plane of the Speculum, and cutting the same Axis in K, the Angles K B L and K B I are equal. The Angle K L B is the Difference of the Angles I K B and K B L; and the Angle H I B is the Sum of the Angles I K B and K B I (equal to K B L): Therefore the Angle I K B is equal to half the Sum of the Angles H I B and K L B. But by the foregoing *Lemma*, the Angles K L B and F E D are very nearly equal. Therefore the Angle I K B is nearly equal to half the Sum of the Angles H I B and F E D; that is, to half the Angle P O B, and its Complement B H I or G H N is nearly equal to half the Angle A O P the Complement of P O B to a Semicircle. Q. E. D.

If

If the first Incidence of the Ray be supposed to be in the Line E D, it will proceed in the same Track as before, but with the contrary Directions; so that the Angle E O B made between the first incident Ray and the last reflected, will still be equal to the Double of G H N, as before.

It is evident that on this Principle an Instrument might be constructed, the Effects of which would in a great Measure resemble those of that before mentioned (N^o 420): But it would be liable to the Errors arising both from the spherical Figure of the Lens's, and also the different Refrangibility of the Rays of Light, when the Object is seen at a Distance from the Axis of the Telescope; altho' those Errors, by a proper Disposition of the Parts of the Instrument, may be reduced to a very small Quantity. However, for this Reason, and also because the Instrument seemed to me to be attended with greater Inconveniencies, both in its Construction and Use, than the other, I have not thought it necessary to give any more particular Description of it.

V. *An Account of a large Bony Substance found in the Womb, which was shewn to the Royal Society, May the 17th, 1733, by Edward Hody, M. D. F. R. S.*

E———S———, aged 57, died in St. James's Market, January, 1725. In examining the Pelvis of this Woman, I found a large Bony-
B b
Sub-